# 第一章. 波动方程

## §1 方程的导出。定解条件

1. 细杆(或弹簧)受某种外界原因而产生纵向振动,以 u(x,t)表示静止时在 x 点处的点在时刻 t 离开原来位置的偏移,假设振动过程发生的张力服从虎克定律,试证明 u(x,t) 满足方程

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \rho(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( E \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)$$

其中 $\rho$ 为杆的密度,E为杨氏模量。

证: 在杆上任取一段,其中两端于静止时的坐标分别为 x 与 x +  $\Delta x$  。现在计算这段杆在时刻t 的相对伸长。在时刻t 这段杆两端的坐标分别为:

$$x + u(x,t); x + \Delta x + u(x + \Delta x,t)$$

其相对伸长等于

$$\frac{[x + \Delta x + u(x + \Delta x, t)] - [x + u(x, t)] - \Delta x}{\Delta x} = u_x(x + \theta \Delta x, t)$$

令  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ , 取极限得在点 x 的相对伸长为 $u_x(x,t)$ 。由虎克定律, 张力 T(x,t) 等于

$$T(x,t) = E(x)u_x(x,t)$$

其中E(x)是在点x的杨氏模量。

设杆的横截面面积为S(x),则作用在杆段 $(x,x+\Delta x)$ 两端的力分别为

$$E(x)S(x)u_x(x,t); E(x+\Delta x)S(x+\Delta x)u_x(x+\Delta x,t).$$

于是得运动方程  $\rho(x)s(x)\cdot \Delta x\cdot u_{tt}(x,t) = ESu_x(x+\Delta x)|_{x+\Delta x} - ESu_x(x)|_x$ 

利用微分中值定理,消去 $\Delta x$ ,再令 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 得

$$\rho(x)s(x)u_{tt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (ESu_x)$$

若 s(x) =常量,则得

$$\rho(x)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(E(x)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})$$

即得所证。

2. 在杆纵向振动时,假设(1)端点固定,(2)端点自由, (3)端点固定在弹性支承上,试 分别导出这三种情况下所对应的边界条件。

解: (1)杆的两端被固定在x = 0, x = l两点则相应的边界条件为

$$u(0,t) = 0, u(l,t) = 0.$$

(2)若 x=l 为自由端,则杆在 x=l 的张力  $T(l,t)=E(x)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\big|_{x=l}$  等于零,因此相应的边界条件为  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\big|_{x=l}=0$ 

同理,若x = 0为自由端,则相应的边界条件为  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \mid_{x=0} = 0$ 

(3) 若 x = l 端固定在弹性支承上,而弹性支承固定于某点,且该点离开原来位置的偏移由函数 v(t) 给出,则在 x = l 端支承的伸长为 u(l,t) - v(t) 。由虎克定律有

$$E\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \mid_{x=l} = -k[u(l,t)-v(t)]$$

其中k为支承的刚度系数。由此得边界条件

$$(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \sigma u)$$
 |  $_{x=l} = f(t)$  其中  $\sigma = \frac{k}{E}$ 

特别地,若支承固定于一定点上,则v(t) = 0,得边界条件

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \sigma u\right) \mid_{x=l} = 0$$
.

同理,若x=0端固定在弹性支承上,则得边界条件

$$E\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \mid_{x=0} = k[u(0,t) - v(t)]$$
$$(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \sigma u) \mid_{x=0} - f(t).$$

即

3. 试证: 圆锥形枢轴的纵振动方程为  $E\frac{\partial}{\partial x}[(1-\frac{x}{h})^2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}] = \rho(1-\frac{x}{h})^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$ 

其中h为圆锥的高(如图 1)

证:如图,不妨设枢轴底面的半径为 1,则 x 点处截面的半径 l 为:

$$l = 1 - \frac{x}{h}$$

所以截面积  $s(x) = \pi (1 - \frac{x}{h})^2$ 。利用第 1 题,得

$$\rho(x)\pi(1-\frac{x}{h})^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left[E\pi(1-\frac{x}{h})^2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right]$$

若E(x) = E为常量,则得

$$E\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left[\left(1-\frac{x}{h}\right)^2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right] = \rho\left(1-\frac{x}{h}\right)^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

4. 绝对柔软逐条而均匀的弦线有一端固定,在它本身重力作用下,此线处于铅垂平衡

位置,试导出此线的微小横振动方程。

解:如图 2,设弦长为 l,弦的线密度为  $\rho$ ,则 x 点处的张力 T(x) 为

$$T(x) = \rho g(l - x)$$

且T(x)的方向总是沿着弦在x点处的切线方向。仍以u(x,t)表示弦上各点在时刻t沿垂直于x轴方向的位移,取弦段 $(x,x+\Delta x)$ ,则弦段两端张力在u轴方向的投影分别为

$$\rho g(l-x)\sin\theta(x); \rho g(l-(x+\Delta x))\sin\theta(x+\Delta x)$$

其中 $\theta(x)$ 表示T(x)方向与x轴的夹角

$$\mathbb{X} \qquad \sin \theta \approx tg \,\theta = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}.$$

于是得运动方程

$$\rho \Delta x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = [l - (x + \Delta x)] \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \mid_{x + \Delta x} \rho g - [l - x] \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \mid_{x} \rho g$$

利用微分中值定理,消去 $\Delta x$ ,再令 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = g \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [(l - x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}] .$$

5. 验证 
$$u(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$
 在锥  $t^2 - x^2 - y^2 > 0$  中都满足波动方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$
证: 函数  $u(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$  在锥  $t^2 - x^2 - y^2 > 0$  内对变量

*x*, *y*, *t* 有

二阶连续偏导数。且 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -(t^2 - x^2 - y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot t$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = -(t^2 - x^2 - y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3(t^2 - x^2 - y^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} \cdot t^2$$

$$= (t^2 - x^2 - y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (2t^2 + x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = (t^2 - x^2 - y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot x$$

同理 
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = (t^2 - x^2 - y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3(t^2 - x^2 - y^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} x^2$$
$$= (t^2 - x^2 - y^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} (t^2 + 2x^2 - y^2)$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = (t^2 - x^2 - y^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} (t^2 - x^2 + 2y^2)$$
所以 
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = (t^2 - x^2 - y^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} (2t^2 + x^2 + y^2) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}.$$

即得所证。

6. 在单性杆纵振动时,若考虑摩阻的影响,并设摩阻力密度涵数(即单位质量所受的摩阻力) 与杆件在该点的速度大小成正比(比例系数设为 b), 但方向相反,试导出这时位移函数所满足的微分方程.

解:利用第 1 题的推导,由题意知此时尚须考虑杆段 $(x,x+\Delta x)$ 上所受的摩阻力.由题设,

单位质量所受摩阻力为 $-b\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$ ,故 $(x,x+\Delta x)$ 上所受摩阻力为

$$-b \cdot p(x)s(x) \cdot \Delta x \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$$

运动方程为:

$$\rho(x)s(x)\Delta x \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = ES\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right)_{x+\Delta x} - ES\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{x-b} \cdot \rho(x)s(x)\Delta x \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$$

利用微分中值定理,消去 $\Delta x$ ,再令 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 得

$$\rho(x)s(x)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(ES\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) - b\rho(x)s(x)\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}.$$

若 s(x) = 常数,则得

$$\rho(x)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( E \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) - b\rho(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$$

若  $\rho(x) = \rho$ 是常量, E(x) = E也是常量. 令 $a^2 = \frac{E}{\rho}$ , 则得方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + b \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

§2 达朗贝尔公式、 波的传布

1. 证明方程

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{x}{h} \right)^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] = \frac{1}{a^2} \left( 1 - \frac{x}{h} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \left( h > 0 \stackrel{\text{res}}{=} 2 \right)$$

的通解可以写成

$$u = \frac{\overline{F}(x - at) + \overline{G}(x + at)}{h - x}$$

其中 F,G 为任意的单变量可微函数,并由此求解它的初值问题:

$$t = 0 : u = \varphi(x), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \Psi(x).$$

解:  $\diamondsuit(h-x)u=v$ 则

$$(h-x)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = u + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, (h-x)^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = (h-x)\left(u + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}[(h-x)^2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -(u+\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}) + (h-x)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + (h-x)^2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = (h-x)(u+\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x})$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \qquad \qquad (h-x)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2}$$

代入原方程,得

$$(h-x)\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{a^2}(h-x)\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2}$$

即

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2}$$

由波动方程通解表达式得

$$v(x,t) = F(x-at) + G(x+at)$$

所以

$$u = \frac{F(x-at) + G(x+at)}{(h-x)}$$

为原方程的通解。 由初始条件得

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{h-x} [F(x) + G(x)]$$

$$\psi(x) = \frac{1}{h-x} [-aF'(x) + aG'(x)]$$

$$(1)$$

$$F(x) - G(x) = \frac{1}{a} \int_{x_0}^{x} (\alpha - h) \psi(\alpha) d\alpha + c$$
 (2)

由(1),(2)两式解出

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2}(h-x)\varphi(x) + \frac{1}{2a}\int_{x_0}^{x} (\alpha - h)\psi(\alpha)d\alpha + \frac{c}{2}$$

$$G(x) = \frac{1}{2}(h-x)\varphi(x) - \frac{1}{2a}\int_{x}^{x} (\alpha - h)\psi(\alpha)d\alpha + \frac{c}{2}$$

所以

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2(h-x)}[(h-x+at)\varphi(x-at) + (h-x-at)\varphi(x+at)]$$

$$+\frac{1}{2a(h-x)}\int_{x-at}^{x+at}(h-\alpha)\psi(\alpha)d\alpha.$$

即为初值问题的解散。

2. 问初始条件  $\varphi(x)$  与  $\psi(x)$  满足怎样的条件时, 齐次波动方程初值问题的解仅由右传 播波组成?

解:波动方程的通解为

$$u=F(x-at)+G(x+at)$$

其中 F,G 由初始条件  $\rho(x)$  与 $\psi(x)$  决定。初值问题的解仅由右传播组成,必须且只须对

于任何x, t有 G(x+at) = 常数.

即对任何  $x, G(x) \equiv C$ 

又

G (x) = 
$$\frac{1}{2}\varphi(x) + \frac{1}{2a}\int_{x_0}^x \psi(\alpha)d\alpha - \frac{C}{2a}$$

所以 $\varphi(x), \psi(x)$ 应满足

$$\varphi(x) + \frac{1}{a} \int_{x_0}^x \psi(\alpha) d\alpha = C_1 \quad (常数)$$

或

$$\varphi'(x) + \frac{1}{a} \psi(x) = 0$$

3.利用传播波法,求解波动方程的特征问题(又称古尔沙问题)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \\ u\big|_{x-at=0} = \varphi(x) \\ u\big|_{x+at=0} = \psi(x). \end{cases} \qquad (\varphi(0) = \psi(0))$$

解: u(x,t)=F(x-at)+G(x+at)

令 x-at=0 得  $\varphi(x)$ =F(0)+G(2x)

令 x+at=0 得  $\psi(x)=F(2x)+G(0)$ 

所以 
$$F(x)=\psi(\frac{x}{2})-G(0).$$
 
$$G(x)=\varphi(\frac{x}{2})-F(0).$$

$$\exists$$
 F (0) +G(0)= $\varphi$ (0) =  $\psi$ (0).

所以 
$$u(x,t)=\varphi(\frac{x+at}{2})+\psi(\frac{x-at}{2})-\varphi(0).$$

即为古尔沙问题的解。

4. 对非齐次波动方程的初值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(x,t) & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ t = 0, u = \varphi(x), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \psi(x) & (-\infty < x < +\infty) \end{cases}$$

证明:

- (1) 如果初始条件在x轴的区间[ $x_1,x_2$ ]上发生变化,那末对应的解在区间[ $x_1,x_2$ ]的影响区域以外不发生变化;
- (2) 在 x 轴区间[ $x_1, x_2$ ]上所给的初始条件唯一地确定区间[ $x_1, x_2$ ]的决定区域中解的数值。

证: (1) 非齐次方程初值问题的解为

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x-at) + \varphi(x+at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\alpha) d\alpha + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{0}^{t} \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi,\tau) d\xi d\tau.$$

当初始条件发生变化时,仅仅引起以上表达式的前两项发生变化,即仅仅影响到相应齐次方程初值的解。

当 $\varphi(x)$ ,  $\psi(x)$  在[ $x_1, x_2$ ]上发生变化,若对任何t>0,有 $x+at<x_1$ 或 $x-at>x_2$ ,则区间[x-at, x+at]整个落在区间[ $x_1, x_2$ ]之外,由解的表达式知u(x,t)不发生变化,即对t>0,当 $x<x_1-at$ 或 $x>x_2+at$ ,也就是(x,t)落在区间[ $x_1, x_2$ ]的影响域

$$x_t - at \le x \le x_2 + at \quad (t > 0)$$

之外,解u(x,t)不发生变化。(1)得证。

(2). 区间[ $x_1, x_2$ ]的决定区域为  $t > 0, x_1 + at \le x \le x_2 - at$  在其中任给(x,t),则

$$x_1 \le x - at < x + at \le x_2$$

故区间[ $\mathbf{x}$ - $\mathbf{a}\mathbf{t}$ , $\mathbf{x}$ + $\mathbf{a}\mathbf{t}$ ]完全落在区间[ $\mathbf{x}_1$ , $\mathbf{x}_2$ ]中。因此[ $\mathbf{x}_1$ , $\mathbf{x}_2$ ]上所给的初绐

条件 $\varphi(x)$ ,  $\beta \psi(x)$  代入达朗贝尔公式唯一地确定出 u(x,t)的数值。

5. 若电报方程

$$u_{xx} = CLu_{tt} + (CR + LG)u_t + GRu$$

(C, L, R, G为常数)具体形如

$$u(x,t) = \mu(t)f(x-at)$$

的解(称为阻碍尼波),问此时C, L, R, G之间应成立什么关系?

$$\mu_{xx} = \mu(t)f''(x-at)$$

$$u_{xx} = \mu(t)f''(x-at)$$

$$u_{t} = \mu'(t)f(x-at) - a\mu(t)f'(x-at)$$

$$u_{tt} = \mu''(t)f(x-at) - 2a\mu'(t)f'(x-at) + a^{2}\mu(t)f''(x-at)$$

代入方程,得

$$(CLa^{2} - 1)\mu(t)f''(x - at) - (2aCL\mu'(t) + a(CR + LG)\mu(t))f'(x - at) + (CL\mu''(t) + (CR + LG)\mu'(t) + GR\mu(t)) + GR\mu(t)f(x - at) = 0$$

由于 f 是任意函数, 故 f, f', f'' 的系数必需恒为零。即

$$\begin{cases} CLa^{2} - 1 = 0\\ 2CL\mu'(t) + (CR + LG)\mu(t) = 0\\ CL\mu''(t) + (CR + LG)\mu'(t) + GR\mu(t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

于是得  $CL = \frac{1}{a^2}$ 

$$\frac{u'(t)}{u(t)} = -\frac{a^2}{2}(CR + LG)$$

所以 
$$u(t) = c_0 e^{-\frac{a^2}{2}(CR + LG)t}$$

代入以上方程组中最后一个方程,得

又 
$$CL \cdot \frac{a^4}{4} (CR + LG)^2 - \frac{a^2}{2} (CR + LG)^2 + GR \equiv 0$$
又 
$$a^2 = \frac{1}{CL}, 待 \frac{1}{4} (CR + LG)^2 = GRCL$$
即 
$$(CR - LG)^2 = 0$$

最后得到

$$\frac{C}{L} = \frac{G}{R}$$

6. 利用波的反射法求解一端固定并伸长到无穷远处的弦振动问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx} \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), & u_{t}|_{t=0} = 0\psi(x)(0 < x < \infty) \\ u(0,t) = 0(t \ge 0) \end{cases}$$

解:满足方程及初始条件的解,由达朗贝尔公式给出:

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} (\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\alpha) d\alpha$$

由题意知  $\varphi(x)$ ,  $\psi(x)$  仅在  $0 < x < \infty$  上给出,为利用达朗贝尔解,必须将  $\varphi(x)$ ,  $\psi(x)$  开 拓到  $-\infty < x < 0$  上,为此利用边值条件,得

$$0 = \frac{1}{2} (\varphi(at) + \varphi(at)) + \int_{at}^{at} \psi(\alpha) d\alpha$$

因此对任何 t 必须有

$$\varphi(at) = -\varphi(-at)$$

$$\int_{-at}^{at} \psi(\alpha) d\alpha = 0$$

即 $\varphi(x)$ , $\psi(x)$ 必须接奇函数开拓到 $-\infty < x < 0$ 上,记开拓后的函数为 $\Phi(x)$ , $\Psi(x)$ ;

$$\Phi(x) = \begin{cases} \varphi(x), & x > 0 \\ -\varphi(-x), & x < 0 \end{cases} \qquad \Psi(x) = \begin{cases} \psi(x), & x > 0 \\ -\psi(-x), & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

所以

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} (\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\alpha) d\alpha$$

$$=\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(\varphi(x+at)+\varphi(x-at))+\frac{1}{2a}\int_{x-at}^{x+at}\psi(\alpha)d\alpha, & t<\frac{x}{a},x>0\\ \frac{1}{2}(\varphi(x+at)-\varphi(at-x))+\frac{1}{2a}\int_{at-x}^{x+at}\psi(\alpha)d\alpha, & t>\frac{x}{a},x>0 \end{cases}$$

7. 求方程  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right)$  形如 u = f(r, t) 的解(称为球面波)其中

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \ .$$

解: 
$$u = f(r,t)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{r}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{r^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \left( \frac{1}{r} - \frac{x^2}{r^3} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} \cdot \frac{y^2}{r^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \left( \frac{1}{r} - \frac{y^2}{r^3} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} \cdot \frac{z^2}{r^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \left( \frac{1}{r} - \frac{z^2}{r^3} \right)$$

代入原方程,得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \left( \frac{3}{r} - \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{r^3} \right) \right]$$

即 
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow ru = v$$
,则

$$r\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2}, r\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + u = \frac{\partial v}{\partial r}, \quad r\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial r^2}$$

代入方程,得 v 满足

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial r^2}$$

故得通解 
$$v(r,t) = F(r-at) + G(r+at)$$

所以 
$$u = \frac{1}{r}[F(r-at) + G(r+at)]$$

8. 求解波动方程的初值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = t \sin x \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \sin x \end{cases}$$

解:由非齐次方程初值问题解的公式得

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \sin \alpha d\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{t} \int_{x-(t-\tau)}^{x+(t-\tau)} \tau \sin \xi d\xi d\tau$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} [\cos(x+t) - \cos(x-t)] - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \tau [\cos(x+(t-\tau)) - \cos(x-(t-\tau))] d\tau$$

$$= \sin x \sin t + \sin x \int_0^t \tau \sin(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \sin x \sin t + \sin x [\tau \cos(t-\tau) + \sin(t-\tau)]_0^t$$

$$= t \sin x$$

即  $u(x,t) = t \sin x$  为所求的解。

9. 求解波动方程的初值问题。

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx} + \frac{tx}{(1+x^{2})^{2}} \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, u_{t}|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} \end{cases}$$

解: 
$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \frac{1}{1+\alpha^2} d\alpha + \int_{0}^{t} \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} \frac{\xi \tau}{(1+\xi^2)^2} d\xi d\tau$$

$$\int_{x-at}^{x+at} \frac{1}{1+\alpha^2} d\alpha = arctg(x+at) - arctg(x-at)$$

$$\int_{0}^{t} \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} \frac{\xi \tau}{(1+\xi^2)^2} d\xi d\tau = \int_{0}^{t} \tau \left[ \frac{-1}{2(1+\xi^2)} \right]_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{t} \left[ \frac{\tau}{1 + (x + a(t - \tau))^{2}} - \frac{\tau}{1 + (x + a(t - \tau))^{2}} \right] d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-at}^{x} -\frac{x-at-u}{a^{2}(1+u^{2})} du + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x+at}^{x} \frac{x+at-u}{a^{2}(1+u^{2})} du$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2a^2} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \frac{x-u}{1+u^2} du + \frac{t}{za} \int_{x-at}^{x} \frac{du}{1+u^2} + \frac{t}{2a} \int_{x+at}^{x} \frac{du}{1+u^2}$$

$$= \frac{x}{2a^2} (arctg(x-at) - arctg(x+at)) + \frac{1}{4a^2} \ln \frac{1+(x+at)^2}{1+(x-at)^2}$$

$$+ \frac{t}{2a} [2arctgx - arctg(x-at) - arctg(x+at)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a^2} (x-at)arctg(x-at) - \frac{1}{2a^2} (x+at)arctg(x+at)$$

$$+ \frac{t}{a} arctgx + \frac{1}{4a^2} \ln \frac{1+(x+at)^2}{1+(x-at)^2}$$

所以

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{4a^3} \{ (x - at - 2a^2) \operatorname{arctg}(x - at) - (x + at - 2a^2) \cdot \operatorname{arctg}(x + at) + 2\operatorname{atarctg}x + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 + (x + at)^2}{1 + (x - at)^2} \}$$

### §3 混合问题的分离变量法

1. 用分离变量法求下列问题的解:

(1)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \\ u\Big|_{t=0} = \sin \frac{3\pi x}{l}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = x(1-x) \quad (0 < x < l) \\ u(0,t) = u(l,t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 边界条件齐次的且是第一类的, 令

$$u(x,t) = X(x)T(t)$$

得固有函数 
$$X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$
,且

$$T_n(t) = A_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t + B_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t$$
,  $(n = 1, 2\cdots)$ 

于是 
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t + B_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

今由始值确定常数 $A_n$ 及 $B_n$ , 由始值得

$$\sin\frac{3\pi x}{l} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin\frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

所以 
$$x(l-x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{an\pi}{l} B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$A_3 = 1, A_n = 0, \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} n \neq 3$$

$$B_n = \frac{2}{an\pi} \int_0^l x(l-x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{an\pi} \left\{ l \left( -\frac{l}{n\pi} x \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x + \frac{l^2}{n^2 \pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right) + \left( \frac{l}{n\pi} x^2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right) - \frac{2l^2 x}{n^2 \pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x - \frac{2l^3}{n^3 \pi^3} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right) \right\}_0^l = \frac{4l^3}{an^4 \pi^4} (1 - (-1)^n)$$

因此所求解为

$$u(x,t) = \cos \frac{3a\pi}{l} t \sin \frac{3\pi}{l} x + \frac{4l^3}{a\pi^4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n^4} \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

(2) 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ u(0,t) = 0 & \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} (l,t) = 0 \\ u(x,0) = \frac{h}{l} x, & \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} (x,0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 边界条件齐次的,令

$$u(x,t) = X(x)T(t)$$

得: 
$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X(0) = 0, & X'(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (1)

及 
$$T'' + a^2 \lambda X = 0$$
 (2)。

求问题(1)的非平凡解,分以下三种情形讨论。

 $1^{\circ}$   $\lambda < 0$ 时,方程的通解为

$$X(x) = C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}$$

由 
$$X(0) = 0$$
 得  $c_1 + c_2 = 0$ 

由 
$$X'(l) = 0$$
 得  $C_1 \sqrt{-\lambda} e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} - C_2 \sqrt{-\lambda} e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} = 0$ 

解以上方程组,得 $C_1 = 0$ , $C_2 = 0$ ,故 $\lambda < 0$ 时得不到非零解。

 $2^{\circ}$   $\lambda = 0$ 时,方程的通解为 $X(x) = c_1 + c_2 x$ 

由边值 X(0)=0 得  $c_1=0$  ,再由 X'(l)=0 得  $c_2=0$  ,仍得不到非零解。

 $3°\lambda > 0$ 时,方程的通解为

$$X(x) = c_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + c_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$$

由X(0) = 0得 $c_1 = 0$ ,再由X'(l) = 0得

$$c_2 \sqrt{\lambda} \cos \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0$$

为了使 $c_2 \neq 0$ , 必须  $\cos \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0$ , 于是

$$\lambda = \lambda_n = \left(\frac{2n+1}{2l}\pi\right)^2 \qquad (n = 0,1,2\cdots)$$

且相应地得到 $X_n(x) = \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l}\pi x$   $(n = 0,1,2\cdots)$ 

将ん代入方程(2),解得

$$T_n(t) = A_n \cos \frac{2n+1}{2l} a\pi t + B_n \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} a\pi t$$
  $(n = 0,1,2\cdots)$ 

于是 
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (A_n \cos \frac{2n+1}{2l} a \pi t + B_n \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} a \pi t) \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x$$

再由始值得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{h}{l}x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \sin\frac{2n+1}{2l}\pi x \\ 0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{2l} a\pi B_n \sin\frac{2n+1}{2l}\pi x \end{cases}$$

容易验证  $\left\{\sin\frac{2n+1}{2l}\pi x\right\}$   $(n=0,1,2\cdots)$  构成区间 [0,l] 上的正交函数系:

$$\int_{0}^{l} \sin \frac{2m+1}{2l} \pi x \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x dx = \begin{cases} 0 & \stackrel{\text{\pm}}{=} m \neq n \\ \frac{l}{2} & \stackrel{\text{\pm}}{=} m = n \end{cases}$$

利用  $\left\{\sin\frac{2n+1}{2l}\pi x\right\}$  正交性,得

$$A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \frac{h}{l} x \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x dx$$

$$= \frac{2h}{l^2} \left\{ -\frac{2l}{(2n+1)\pi} x \cos \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x + \left( \frac{2l}{(2n+1)\pi} \right)^2 \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x \right\}_0^l$$
$$= \frac{8h}{(2n+1)^2 \pi^2} (-1)^n$$

$$B_n = 0$$

所以  $u(x,t) = \frac{8h}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^2} \operatorname{cos} \frac{2n+1}{2l} a \pi t \operatorname{sin} \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x$ 

2。设弹簧一端固定,一端在外力作用下作周期振动,此时定解问题归结为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \\ u(0,t) = 0, & u(l,t) = A \sin \omega t \\ u(x,0) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x,0) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 求解此问题。

解: 边值条件是非齐次的,首先将边值条件齐次化,取 $U(x,t)=rac{A}{l}x\sin \omega t$  ,则U(x,t) 满足

$$U(0,t) = 0$$
,  $U(l,t) = A \sin \omega t$ 

令u(x,t) = U(x,t) + v(x,t) 代入原定解问题,则v(x,t)满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{A\omega^2}{l} x \sin \omega t \\ v(0,t) = 0, & v(l,t) = 0 \\ v(x,0) = 0 & \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}(x,0) = -\frac{A\omega}{l} x \end{cases}$$
 (1)

v(x,t) 满足第一类齐次边界条件,其相应固有函数为  $X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$ ,  $(n = 0,1,2\cdots)$ 

故设 
$$v(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$
 (2)

将方程中非齐次项 $\frac{A\omega^2}{l}x\sin\omega t$ 及初始条件中 $-\frac{A\omega}{l}x$ 按 $\left\{\sin\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right\}$ 展成级数,得

$$\frac{A\omega^2}{l}x\sin\omega t = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(t)\sin\frac{n\pi}{l}x$$

其中 
$$f_n(t) = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \frac{A\omega^2}{l} x \sin \omega t \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

$$= \frac{2A\omega^2}{l^2} \sin \omega t \left\{ -\frac{l}{n\pi} x \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x + \frac{l^2}{n^2 \pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right\}_0^l$$

$$= \frac{2A\omega^2}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1} \sin \omega t - \frac{A\omega}{l} x$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \psi_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$= \psi_n = \frac{-2}{l} \int_0^l \frac{A\omega^2}{l} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{2A\omega}{n\pi} (-1)^n$$

将(2)代入问题(1),得
$$T_n(t)$$
满足 
$$\begin{cases} T_n''(t) + \left(\frac{an\pi}{l}\right)^2 T_n(t) = \frac{2A\omega^2}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1} \sin \omega t \\ T_n(0) = 0, \quad T_n'(0) = \frac{2A\omega}{n\pi} (-1)^n \end{cases}$$

解方程,得通解 
$$T_n(t) = A_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t + B_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t + \frac{2A\varpi^2}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{\sin \varpi t}{(\frac{an\pi}{l})^2 - \varpi^2}$$

由始值, 得 $A_n = 0$ 

$$B_{n} = \frac{1}{an\pi} \{ (-1)^{n} \frac{2A\varpi}{n\pi} - \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 2A\varpi^{3} l^{2}}{n\pi ((an\pi)^{2} - \varpi^{2} l^{2})} \} = \frac{(-1)^{n} 2A\varpi al}{(an\pi)^{2} - \varpi^{2} l^{2}}$$

$$\text{FIU} \qquad v(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \{ \frac{(-1)^{n} 2A\varpi al}{(an\pi)^{2} - (\varpi l)^{2}} \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t$$

$$+ \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 2A\varpi^{2} l^{2}}{(an\pi)^{2} - (\varpi l)^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \varpi t \} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$= 2A\varpi l \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{2}}{(an\pi)^{2} - (\varpi l)^{2}} \{ a \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t - \frac{\varpi l}{n\pi} \sin \varpi t \} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

因此所求解为

$$u(x,t) = \frac{A}{l} x \sin \omega t + 2A \omega l \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^2}{(an\pi)^2 - (\omega l)^2}$$
$$\times \{a \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t - \frac{\omega l}{nt} \sin \omega t\} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

3. 用分离变量法求下面问题的解

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + bshx \\ u|_{t=0} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 边界条件是齐次的, 相应的固有函数为

$$X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$
  $(n = 1, 2, \dots)$ 

设 
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

将非次项bshx按 $\{\sin\frac{n\pi}{l}x\}$ 展开级数,得

$$bshx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

其中 
$$f_n(t) = \frac{2b}{l} \int_0^l shx \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2 \pi^2 + l^2} 2bn\pi shl$$

将 
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) \operatorname{sin} \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$
代入原定解问题,得 $T_n(t)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} T_n''(t) + (\frac{an\pi}{l})^2 T_n(t) = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2bn\pi}{n^2 \pi^2 + l^2} shl \\ T_n(0) = 0, T_n'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

方程的通解为

$$T_n(t) = A_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t + B_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t + \left(\frac{l}{an\pi}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{2bn\pi}{n^2 \pi^2 + l^2} (-1)^{n+1} shl$$

由
$$T_n(0) = 0$$
,得:  $A_n = -\left(\frac{l}{an\pi}\right)^2 \frac{2bn\pi}{n^2\pi^2 + l^2} (-1)^{n+1} shl$ 

由
$$T'_n(0)=0$$
,得 $B_n=0$ 

所以 
$$T_n(t) = (\frac{1}{an\pi})^2 \frac{2bn\pi}{n^2\pi^2 + l^2} (-1)^{n+1} shl(1 - \cos\frac{an\pi}{l}t)$$

所求解为

$$u(x,t) = \frac{2bl^2}{a^2\pi} shl \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n(n^2\pi^2 + l^2)} (1 - \cos\frac{an\pi}{l}t) \sin\frac{n\pi}{l}x$$

4. 用分离变量法求下面问题的解:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial t^{2}} + 2b \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} & (b > 0) \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \frac{h}{l} x, & \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 方程和边界条件都是齐次的。令

$$u(x,t) = X(x)T(t)$$

代入方程及边界条件,得

$$\frac{T^{"}+2bT^{'}}{a^2T}=\frac{X^{"}}{X}=-\lambda$$

$$X(0) = X(l) = 0$$

由此得边值问题

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X(0) = X(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

因此得固有值 $\lambda = \lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2$ ,相应的固有函数为

$$X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x, n = 1, 2, \dots$$

又T(t)满足方程

$$T^{"} + 2bT^{'} + a^2\lambda T = 0$$

将 $\lambda = \lambda_n$ 代入,相应的T(t)记作 $T_n(t)$ ,得 $T_n(t)$ 满足

$$T''_n + 2bT_n' + \left(\frac{an\pi}{l}\right)^2 T = 0$$

一般言之, b 很小, 即阻尼很小, 故通常有

$$b^2 < \left(\frac{an\pi}{l}\right)^2, n = 1, 2, \cdots$$

故得通解  $T_n(t) = e^{-bt} (A_n \cos \omega_n t + B_n \sin \omega_n t)$ 

其中 
$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\left(\frac{an\pi}{l}\right)^2 - b^2}$$

所以

$$u(x,t) = e^{-bt} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cos \omega_n t + B_n \sin \omega_n t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$
再由始值,得
$$\begin{cases} \frac{h}{l} x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \\ 0 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-bA_n + B_n \omega_n) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \end{cases}$$

所以

$$A_n = \frac{2h}{l^2} \int_0^l x \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{2h}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1}$$
$$B_n = \frac{b}{\omega_n} A_n = \frac{2bh}{n\pi\omega_n} (-1)^{n+1}$$

所求解为

$$u(x,t) = \frac{2h}{\pi} e^{-bt} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} (\cos \omega_n t + \frac{b}{\omega_n} \sin \omega_n t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x.$$

### 高维波动方程的柯西问题

1. 利用泊松公式求解波动方程

$$u_{tt} = a^2(u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz})$$
  
的柯西问题 
$$\begin{cases} u|_{t=0} = x^3 + y^2z \\ u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 泊松公式

$$u = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ \frac{1}{4\pi a} \int_{M \atop Sat} \frac{\phi}{r} ds \right\} + \frac{1}{4\pi a} \int_{M \atop Sat} \frac{\psi}{r} ds$$

现 
$$\psi = 0, \phi = x^3 + y^2 z$$

$$\mathbb{H} \qquad \qquad \iint_{S_{at}^{M}} \frac{\Phi}{r} ds = \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \Phi(r, \theta, \varphi) r \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi \big|_{r=at}$$

其中 
$$\Phi(r,\theta,\varphi) = \Phi(x + r\sin\theta\cos\varphi, y + r\sin\theta\sin\varphi, z + r\cos\theta)$$
$$= (x + r\sin\theta\cos\varphi)^3 + (y + \sin\theta\sin\varphi)^2(z + r\cos\theta)$$
$$= x^3 + y^2z + 3x^2r\sin\theta\cos\varphi + 3xr^2\sin^2\theta\cos^2\varphi + r^2\sin^3\theta\cos^3\varphi$$
$$+ 2yzr\sin\theta\sin\varphi + rz\sin^2\theta\sin^2\varphi + y^2r\cos\theta$$

$$+2yr^2\sin\theta\cos\theta\sin\varphi+r^3\sin\theta\sin^2\varphi\cos\theta$$

計算 
$$\int_{0}^{\pi/2\pi} \Phi(r,\theta,\varphi)r \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi/2\pi} (x^3 + y^2 z)r \sin \theta d\theta d\psi = r(x^3 + y^2 z) \cdot 2\pi(-\cos\theta)_{0}^{\pi}$$

$$= 4\pi r(x^3 + y^2 z)$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/2\pi} 3x^2 r \sin\theta \cos\varphi \cdot r \sin\theta d\theta d\psi = 3x^2 r^2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^2\theta d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos\varphi d\varphi = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/2\pi} 3x^2 r^2 \sin^2\theta \cos^2\varphi \cdot r \sin\theta d\theta d\psi = 3xr^3 \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^3\theta d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^2\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= 3xr^3 \left[ \frac{1}{3} \cos^3\theta - \cos\theta \right]_{0}^{\pi} \cdot \left[ \frac{\phi}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\phi \right]_{0}^{2\pi}$$

$$= 4xr^3 \pi \int_{0}^{\pi/2\pi} r^3 \sin\theta \cos^3\varphi \cdot r \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= r^4 \int_{0}^{\pi/2\pi} \sin^4\theta d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^3\varphi d\varphi = 4\pi r^3$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/2\pi} 2yzr \sin\theta \sin\varphi \cdot r \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi = 2yzr^2 \int_{0}^{\pi/2\pi} \sin^3\theta d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin\varphi d\varphi = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/2\pi} 2yzr \sin\theta \sin\varphi \cdot r \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi = rz \int_{0}^{\pi/2\pi} \sin^3\theta d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi/2\pi} \sin^3z$$

$$= r^3z \left[ \frac{1}{3} \cos^3\theta - \cos\theta \right]_{0}^{\pi/2} \cdot \left[ \frac{\varphi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\varphi \right]_{0}^{2\pi/2} = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 z$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/2\pi} 2y^2 r \cos\theta \cdot r \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi = y^2 r^2 \int_{0}^{\pi/2\pi} \cos\theta \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi = 0$$

$$= 2yr^3 \int_{0}^{\pi/2\pi} \sin^2\theta \cos\theta \sin\varphi \cdot r \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= 2yr^3 \int_{0}^{\pi/2\pi} \sin^2\theta \cos\theta \cos\theta r \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= 2yr^3 \int_{0}^{\pi/2\pi} \sin^2\theta \cos\theta \cos\theta r \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= r^4 \int_{0}^{\pi/2\pi} \sin^2\theta \cos\theta d\theta - r \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= r^4 \int_{0}^{\pi/2\pi} \sin^2\theta \cos\theta d\theta - r \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= r^4 \int_{0}^{\pi/2\pi} \sin^2\theta \cos\theta d\theta - r \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= r^4 \int_{0}^{\pi/2\pi} \sin^3\theta \cos\theta d\theta - r \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= r^4 \int_{0}^{\pi/2\pi} \sin^3\theta \cos\theta d\theta - r \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= r^4 \int_{0}^{\pi/2\pi} \sin^3\theta \cos\theta d\theta - r \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= r^4 \int_{0}^{\pi/2\pi} \sin^3\theta \cos\theta d\theta - r \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= r^4 \int_{0}^{\pi/2\pi} \sin^3\theta \cos\theta d\theta - r \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= r^4 \int_{0}^{\pi/2\pi} \sin^3\theta \cos\theta d\theta - r \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$

所以

$$\iint_{Sat} \frac{\Phi}{r} ds = [4\pi r(x^2 + y^2 z) + 4\pi r^3 + \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 z]_{r=at}$$

$$= 4\pi a t [x^2 + y^2 z + xa^2 t^2 + \frac{1}{3}a^2 t^2 z]$$

$$\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi a} \iint_{Sat} \frac{\Phi}{r}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [tx^3 + ty^2 z + xa^2 t^3 + \frac{1}{3}a^2 t^2 z]$$

$$= x^3 + y^2 z + 3a^2 t^2 x + a^2 t^2 z$$

即为所求的解。

2. 试用降维法导出振动方程的达朗贝尔公式。

解:三维波动方程的柯西问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2} (u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x, y, z), u_{t}|_{t=0} = \phi(x, y, z) \end{cases}$$

当 u 不依赖于 x,y,即 u=u(z),即得弦振动方程的柯西问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{zz} \\ u\big|_{t=0} = \varphi(z), u_t\big|_{t=0} = \phi(z) \end{cases}$$

利用泊松公式求解

$$u = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ \frac{1}{4\pi a} \iint_{M \atop Sat} \frac{\varphi}{r} ds \right\} + \frac{1}{4\pi a} \iint_{M \atop Sat} \frac{\varphi}{r} ds$$

因只与 z 有关, 故

$$\iint_{M \atop Set} \frac{\varphi}{r} ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi\pi} \frac{\varphi(z + at \cos \varphi)}{at} \cdot (at)^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} \varphi(z + at \cos \theta) at \sin \theta d\theta$$

 $\Rightarrow$  z + atcos =  $\alpha$ , - atsin d = d $\alpha$ 

得 
$$\iint_{M} \frac{\varphi}{r} ds = 2\pi \int_{z-at}^{z+at} \varphi(\alpha) d\alpha$$

所以

$$u(z,t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{1}{2a} \int_{z-at}^{z+at} \varphi(\alpha) d\alpha + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{z-at}^{z+at} \varphi(\alpha) d\alpha$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ \varphi(z+at) + \varphi(z-at) \} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{z-at}^{z+at} \phi(\alpha) d\alpha$$

即为达郎贝尔公式。

求解平面波动方程的柯西问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2} (u_{xx} + u_{yy}) \\ u|_{t=0} = x^{2} (x + y) & u_{t}|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

由二维波动方程柯西问题的泊松公式得: 解:

所以 
$$\int_{0}^{at 2\pi} \frac{\varphi(x + r\cos\theta, y + r\sin\theta)}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} r dr d\theta$$
$$= 2\pi x^2 (x + y) \int_{0}^{at} \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} + \pi (3x + y) \int_{0}^{at} \frac{r^3 dr}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}}$$

又
$$\int_{0}^{at} \frac{rdr}{\sqrt{a^{2}t^{2} - r^{2}}} = -\sqrt{a^{2}t^{2} - r^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{at} = at$$

$$\int_{0}^{at} \frac{r^{3}dr}{\sqrt{a^{2}t^{2} - r^{2}}} = -r^{2}\sqrt{a^{2}t^{2} - r^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{at} + 2\int_{0}^{at} \sqrt{a^{2}t^{2} - r^{2}} rdr$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \left(a^{2}t^{2} - r^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{a} = \frac{2}{3} a^{3}t^{3}$$

于是
$$u(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi a} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(2\pi ax^{2}(x + y) + \frac{2}{3}\pi a^{3}(3x + y)\right)$$

$$= x^{2}(x + y) + a^{2}t^{2}(3x + y)$$

即为所求的解。

4. 求二维波动方程的轴对称解(即二维波动方程的形如u = u(r,t)的解,

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}).$$

解: 解法一: 利用二维波动方程柯西问题的积分表达式

$$u(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi a} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{\sum_{ax}^{m}} \frac{\varphi(\zeta, \eta) d\zeta d\eta}{\sqrt{(at)^{2} - (\zeta - x)^{2} - (\eta - y)^{2}}} + \int_{\sum_{ax}^{m}} \frac{\psi(\zeta, \eta) d\zeta d\eta}{\sqrt{(at)^{2} - (\zeta - x)^{2} - (\eta - y)^{2}}} \right]^{2}$$

由于 u 是轴对称的 u=u(r,t), 故其始值  $\varphi$  ,  $\psi$  只是 r 的函数, ,  $u=\mid_{t=0}=\varphi(r)$ ,

 $u_t \mid_{t=0} = \psi(r)$ ,又 $\sum_{at}^m$ 为圆 $(\zeta - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2 \le a^2 t^2$ .记圆上任一点  $p(\zeta, \eta)$ 的矢径为 $\rho$  $\rho = \sqrt{\zeta^2 + \eta^2}$ 圆心M(x, y)其矢径为 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 记 $s = \sqrt{(\zeta - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2}$ 则由余弦定理知, $\rho^2 = r^2 + s^2 - 2rs\cos\theta$ ,其中 $\theta$ 为oM与Mp的夹角。选极坐标 $(s, \theta)$ 。

$$\varphi(\zeta, \eta) = \varphi(\rho) = \varphi(\sqrt{r^2 + s^2 - 2rs\cos\theta})$$
$$\psi(\zeta, \eta) = \psi(\rho) = \psi(\sqrt{r^2 + s^2 - 2rs\cos\theta})$$

于是以上公式可写成

$$u(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi a} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{0}^{at} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\varphi(\sqrt{r^2 + s^2 - 2rs\cos\theta})}{\sqrt{(at)^2 - s^2}} s ds d\theta \right]$$

$$+\int_{0}^{at}\int_{0}^{2\pi}\frac{\psi(\sqrt{r^{2}+s^{2}-2rs\cos\theta})}{\sqrt{(at)^{2}-s^{2}}}sdsd\theta$$

由上式右端容易看出,积分结果和(r,t)有关,因此所得的解为轴对称解,即

$$u(r,t) = \frac{1}{2\pi a} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_0^{at} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\varphi \sqrt{r^2 + s^2 + 2rs\cos\theta}}{\sqrt{(at)^2 - s^2}} s ds d\theta \right]$$
$$+ \int_0^{at} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\psi(\sqrt{r^2 + s^2 - 2r\cos\theta}}{\sqrt{(at)^2 - s^2}} s ds d\theta \right]$$

解法二: 作变换  $x = r\cos\theta$ ,  $y = r\sin\theta$ .波动方程化为

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right)$$

用分离变量法,令u(r,t)=R(r)T(t).代入方程得

$$\begin{cases} T'' + a^2 \lambda t = 0 \\ r^2 R'' + rR' + \lambda r^2 R = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得:

$$\begin{cases} T(t) = A_{\lambda} \operatorname{co} \operatorname{su} \sqrt{\lambda} t + B_{\lambda} \operatorname{sim} \sqrt{\lambda} t \\ R(r) = J_{0}(\sqrt{\lambda} r) \end{cases}$$

$$u(r,t) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (A(\mu)\cos\alpha\mu t + B(\mu)\sin\alpha\mu t)J_{0}(\mu\gamma)du$$

5.求解下列柯西问题

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} = a^2(v_{xx} + v_{yy}) + c^2 v \\ v\big|_{t=0} = \varphi(c, y), \frac{\partial v}{\partial r}\big|_{t=0} = \psi(x, y) \end{cases}$$

[提示: 在三维波动方程中,令  $u(x,y,z) = e^{\frac{cz}{a}}v(x,y,t)$ ]

解: 令 
$$u(x, y, z, t) = e^{\frac{cz}{a}}v(x, y, t)$$

$$u_{tt} = e^{\frac{cz}{a}}v_{tt}, u_{xx} = e^{\frac{cz}{a}}v_{xx}, u_{yy} = e^{\frac{cz}{a}}v_{yy}$$

$$u_{zz} = \frac{c^2}{a^2}e^{\frac{cz}{a}}v$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2} (u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}) \\ u|_{t=0} = e^{\frac{cz}{a}} \varphi(x, y), u_{t}|_{t=0} = e^{\frac{cz}{a}} \psi(x, y) \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, y, z, t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ \frac{1}{4\pi a} \iint_{S_{at}^{M}} \frac{e^{\frac{c\zeta}{a}} \varphi(\xi, \eta)}{r} ds \right\} + \frac{1}{4\pi a} \iint_{S_{at}^{M}} \frac{e^{\frac{c\zeta}{a} \psi(\xi, \eta)}}{r} ds$$

$$S_{at}^{M}: (\xi - x)^{2} + (\eta - y)^{2} + (\zeta - z)^{2} = a^{2}t^{2}$$

记 $S_{at}^{M+}$ 为上半球, $S_{at}^{M-}$ 为下半球, $\sum_{at}^{M}$ 为 $S_{at}^{M}$ 在 $\xi o \eta$  平面上的投影。

$$ds = \frac{at}{\sqrt{a^2t^2 - (\xi - x)^2 - (\eta - y)^2}} d\xi d\eta, \text{M}$$

$$\iint_{S_{at}^{M}} \frac{e^{\frac{c\zeta}{a}}\varphi(\xi,\eta)}{r} ds = \iint_{S_{at}^{M+}} \frac{1}{r} e^{\frac{c\xi}{a}}\varphi(\xi,\eta) ds + \iint_{S_{at}^{M-}} \frac{1}{r} e^{\frac{c\xi}{a}}\varphi(\xi,\eta) ds$$

$$= \iint_{\sum_{n=1}^{M}} \frac{e^{\frac{c}{a}(z+\sqrt{a^2t^2-(\xi-x)^2-(\eta-y)^2})}}{\sqrt{a^2t^2-(\xi-x)^2-(\eta-y)^2}} \varphi(\xi,\eta)d\xi d\eta$$

$$+ \iint_{\sum_{a_{l}}^{M}} \frac{e^{\frac{c}{a}(z-\sqrt{a^{2}t^{2}-(\xi-x)^{2}-(\eta-y)^{2}})}}{\sqrt{a^{2}t^{2}-(\xi-x)^{2}-(\eta-y)^{2}}} \varphi(\xi,\eta)d\xi d\eta$$

$$=2e^{\frac{cz}{a}}\iint\limits_{\sum^{M}}\frac{ch\frac{c}{a}\sqrt{a^{2}t^{2}-(\xi-x)^{2}-(\eta-y)^{2}}}{\sqrt{a^{2}t^{2}-(\xi-x)^{2}-(\eta-y)^{2}}}\varphi(\xi,\eta)d\xi d\eta$$

$$=2e^{\frac{cz}{a}}\int_{0.0}^{2\pi at}\frac{ch\sqrt{c^2t^2-(\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2t^2-r^2}}\varphi(x+r\cos\theta,y+r\sin\theta)rdrd\theta$$

所以 
$$u(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ \frac{1}{2\pi a} e^{\frac{cz}{a}} \int_{0.0}^{2\pi at} \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{c}{a}r) \right\}$$

 $r\cos\theta$ ,  $y + r\sin\theta$ ) tftf  $\theta$ } +

$$\frac{1}{2\pi a}e^{\frac{cz}{a}}\int_{0}^{2\pi at}\frac{ch\sqrt{c^2t^2-(\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2t^2-r^2}}\psi(x+r\cos\theta,y+r\sin\theta)rdrd\theta$$

于是 
$$v(x,y,t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ \frac{1}{2\pi a} \int_{0}^{2\pi a t} \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 -$$

$$+r\cos\theta, y + r\sin\theta)rdrd\theta\} + \frac{1}{2\pi a} \int_{0.0}^{2\pi at} \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2t^2 - r^2}} \psi(x + t)$$

$$+r\cos\theta$$
,  $y+r\sin\theta$ ) $rdrd\theta$ 

即为所求的解。

6. 试用 c4第七段中的方法导出平面齐次波动方程

$$u_{tt} = a^{2}(u_{xx} + u_{yy}) + f(x, y, t)$$

在齐次初始条件

$$u|_{t=0} = 0, u_t|_{t=0} = 0$$

下的求解公式。

解: 首先证明齐次化原理: 若 $w(x, y, t, \tau)$ 是定解问题

$$\begin{cases} w_{tt} = a^{2}(w_{xx} + w_{yy}) \\ w|_{t=0} = 0, w_{t=\tau} f(x, y, \tau) \end{cases}$$

的解,则 $u(x, y, t) = \int_{0}^{t} w(x, y, t, \tau) d\tau$  即为定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}(u_{xx} + u_{yy}) + f(x, y, t) \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, u_{t}|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

的解。

显然, 
$$u|_{t=0} = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = w(x, y, t, \tau) \right|_{\tau = t} + \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} d\tau = \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} d\tau$$

(
$$w|_{t=\tau}=0$$
).所以 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0}=0$ 

$$\mathbb{Z} \qquad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}\Big|_{\tau=t} + \int_0^t \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} d\tau$$

$$= f(x, y, t) + \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial y^{2}} d\tau$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} = \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x^{2}} d\tau, \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} = 0 \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial y^{2}} d\tau$$

因为w满足齐次方程,故u满足

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = f(x, y, t) + a^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^{2u}}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

齐次化原理得证。由齐次方程柯西问题解的泊松公式知

$$w(x, y, t, \tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi a} \iint_{\sum_{a(t-\tau)}^{M}} \frac{f(\zeta, \eta, \tau)}{\sqrt{a^{2}(t-\tau)^{2}} - (\zeta - x)^{2} - (\eta - y)^{2}} d\zeta d\eta$$

所以

$$u(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi a} \int_{0}^{t} \int_{0}^{a(t-\tau)} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{f(x + r\cos\theta, y + r\sin\theta, \tau)}{\sqrt{a^{2}(t-\tau)^{2} - r^{2}}} r dr d\theta$$

即为所求的解。

所以 
$$u(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi a} \int_0^t \int_0^{a(t-\tau)} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(x + r \operatorname{co} \theta, y + r \operatorname{sin} \theta, \tau)}{\sqrt{a^2(t-\tau)^2 - r^2}} r \, dr \, \theta d\tau$$

7. 用降维法来解决上面的问题

解: 推迟势

$$u(x, y, z, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \iiint_{r \le at} \frac{f(\xi, \eta, t - \frac{r}{a})}{r} dv$$

其中积分是在以(x,y,z)为中心,at为半径的球体中进行。它是柯西问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 (u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}) + f(x, y, z, t) \\ u\big|_{t=0} = 0, u_t\big|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

的解。对于二维问题u,f皆与z无关,故

$$u(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \int_{0}^{at} \iint_{S_r^{M-}} \frac{f(\xi, \eta, t - \frac{r}{a})}{r} ds dr$$

其中 $s_r^M$ 为以M(x, y, 0)为中心r为半径的球面,即

$$S_r^M : (\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2 + \zeta^2 = r^2$$

$$ds = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^{2} - (\xi - x)^{2} - (\eta - y)^{2}}} d\xi d\eta$$

$$\int \int_{S^{M}} \frac{f(\xi, \eta, t - \frac{r}{a})}{r} ds = \int \int_{S^{M+}} \frac{f(\xi, \mu, t - \frac{r}{a})}{r} ds + \int \int_{S^{M-}} \frac{f(\xi, \eta, t - \frac{r}{a})}{r} ds$$

$$=2\iint_{\sum_{r}^{M}} \frac{f(\xi,\eta,t-\frac{r}{a})}{\sqrt{r^{2}-(\xi-x)^{2}-(\eta-y)^{2}}} d\zeta d\eta$$

其中 $s_r^{M+}, s_r^{M-}$ 分别表示 $s_r^{M}$ 的上半球面与下半球面, $\sum_r^{M}$ 表示 $s_r^{M}$ 在 $\xi o \eta$ 平面上的投影。

所以

$$u(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi a^2} \int_{0}^{at} \iint_{\Sigma_{rM}} \frac{f(\xi, \eta, t - \frac{r}{a})}{\sqrt{r^2 - (\xi - x)^2 - (\eta - y)^2}} d\xi d\eta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi a^2} \int_0^{at} \left\{ \int_0^{r} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(x+\rho\cos\theta, y+\rho\sin\theta, t-\frac{r}{a})}{\sqrt{r^2-\rho^2}} \rho d\rho d\theta \right\} dr$$

在最外一层积分中,作变量置换,令 $t-\frac{r}{a}=\tau$ ,即 $r=a(t-\tau)$ , $dr=-ad\tau$ ,当r=0时 $\tau=t$ ,当r=at时, $\tau=0$ ,得

$$u(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi a} \int_{0}^{t} \int_{0}^{a(t-\tau)} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{f(x + \rho\cos\theta, y + \rho\sin\theta, \tau)}{\sqrt{a^{2}(t-\tau)^{2} - \rho^{2}}} \rho d\rho d\theta d\tau$$

即为所求,与6题结果一致。

8. 非齐次方程的柯西问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = \Delta u + 2(y - t) \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, u_t|_{t=0} = x^2 + yz \end{cases}$$

解:由解的公式得

$$u(x, y, z, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi a} \iint_{S_{a}^{M}} \frac{\psi}{r} ds + \frac{1}{4\pi a^{2}} \iint_{r \leq at} \frac{f(\xi, \eta, \zeta, t - \frac{r}{a})}{r} dV \qquad (a = 1)$$

计算

$$\iint_{S_t^M} \frac{\psi}{r} ds = \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ (x + r \sin \theta \cos \varphi)^2 + (y + r \sin \theta \sin \varphi)(z + r \cos \theta) \right].$$

$$r\sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \bigg|_{r=t} = \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (x^2 + yz + 2xr\sin\theta\cos\varphi + r^2\sin^2\theta\cos^2\varphi)$$

 $+ yr\cos\theta + zr\sin\theta\sin\varphi + r^2\sin\theta\cos\theta\sin\varphi + r\sin\theta d\theta d\phi\Big|_{r=t}$ 

$$\int_{0}^{\pi 2\pi} \sin \theta d\theta d\theta = 4\pi, \qquad \int_{0}^{\pi 2\pi} \sin^2 \theta \cos \phi d\theta d\phi = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi 2\pi} \sin^3 \theta \cos^2 \phi d\theta d\phi = \frac{4}{3}\pi, \qquad \int_{0}^{\pi 2\pi} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta d\phi = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi 2\pi} \sin^2 \theta \sin \phi d\theta d\phi = 0, \qquad \int_{0}^{\pi 2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta d\theta d\phi = 0.$$
所以
$$\int_{S_i^M} \frac{\psi}{r} ds = 4\pi t(x^2 + yz) + \frac{4}{3}\pi t^3$$

$$\lim_{r \le t} \frac{f(\xi, \eta, \zeta, t - r)}{r} dV = \iiint_{r \le t} \frac{2(y + r\sin \theta \sin \phi - t + r)}{r} r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{t} \int_{0}^{\pi 2\pi} (y + r\sin \theta \sin \phi - t + r) r\sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi$$

$$= 4\pi \int_{0}^{t} \int_{0}^{\pi} (y - t + r) r\sin \theta dr d\theta$$

$$= 8\pi \left(\frac{1}{2}(y - t)r^2 + \frac{r^3}{3}\right)_{0}^{t} = 4\pi yt^2 - \frac{4}{3}\pi t^3.$$

$$\lim_{t \to t} u(x, y, z, t) = t(x^2 + yz) + \frac{1}{3}t^3 + yt^2 - \frac{1}{3}t^3$$

$$= t(x^2 + yz + yt)$$

即为所求的解。

#### § 5 能量不等式,波动方程解的唯一和稳定性

1. 设受摩擦力作用的固定端点的有界弦振动,满足方程

$$u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} - c u_t$$

证明其能量是减少的,并由此证明方程

$$u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} - c u_t + f$$

的混合问题解的唯一性以及关于初始条件及自由项的稳定性。

证: 1° 首先证明能量是减少。

能量 
$$E(t) = \int_{0}^{l} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx$$

$$\frac{dE(t)}{dt} = \int_{0}^{l} (2u_{t}u_{tt} + 2a^{2}u_{x}u_{xt})dx$$

$$= 2\int_{0}^{l} u_{t}u_{tt}dx + 2a^{2}[u_{x}u_{t}] - \int_{0}^{l} u_{t}u_{xx}dx]$$

$$= 2\int_{0}^{l} u_{t}(u_{tt} - a^{2}u_{xx})dx + 2a^{2}u_{x}u_{t}\Big|_{0}^{l}$$

因弦的两端固定,

$$u|_{x=0}=0, u|_{x=l}=0,$$
 所以

$$u_t \mid_{x=0} = 0, u_t \mid_{x=l} = 0$$

于是

$$\frac{dE(t)}{dt} = 2 \int_{0}^{l} u_{t} (u_{tt} - a^{2} u_{xx}) dx$$

$$= -2c \int_{0}^{l} u_{t}^{2} dx < 0 \quad (\because c > 0)$$

因此,随着t的增加,E(t)是减少的。

2 证明混合问题解的唯一性

混合问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} - c u_t + f \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

设 $u_1, u_2$ 是以上问题的解。令 $u = u_1 - u_{2,}$ 则u满足

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx} - cu_{t} \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=t} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, u_{t}|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

能量

$$E(t) = \int_{0}^{l} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx$$

当 t = 0, 利用初始条件有  $u_t \mid_{t=0} = 0$ , 由  $u \mid_{t=0} = 0$ , 得

$$u_x|_{t=0} = 0$$

所以 
$$E(0) = 0$$

又 E(t) 是减少的,故当 t > 0,  $E(t) \le E(0) = 0$ , 又由 E(t) 的表达式知  $E(t) \ge 0$ , 所以

$$E(t) \equiv 0$$

由此得 $u_t \equiv 0$ ,及 $u_x \equiv 0$ ,于是得到

$$u = 常量$$

再由初始条件 $u|_{t=0}=0$ ,得u=0,因此 $u_1=u_2$ 即混合问题解的唯一的。

 $3^{\circ}$ 证明解关于初始条件的稳定性,即对任何  $\varepsilon$ . >0, 可以找到  $\eta > 0$ , 只要初始条件之差  $\varphi_1 - \varphi_2, \psi_1 - \psi_2$ 满足

$$\| \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 \|_{L^2} < \eta, \| \varphi_{1x} - \varphi_{2x} \|_{L^2} < \eta, \| \psi_1 - \psi_2 \|_{L^2} < \eta$$

则始值 $(\varphi_1, \psi_1)$ 所对应的解 $u_1$ 及 $(\varphi_2 - \psi_2)$ 所对应的解 $u_2$ 之差 $u_1 - u_2$ 满足

或 
$$\sqrt{\int\limits_{0}^{T}\int\limits_{0}^{l}(u_{1}-u_{2})^{2}dxdt} < \varepsilon$$
 令 
$$E_{0}(t) = \int\limits_{0}^{l}u^{2}(x,t)dx$$
 
$$\frac{dE_{0}(t)}{dt} = 2\int\limits_{0}^{l}u\cdot u_{t}dx \leq \int\limits_{0}^{l}u^{2}dx + \int\limits_{0}^{l}u_{t}^{2}dx$$
 
$$\leq E_{0}(t) + E(t)$$
 即 
$$\frac{d}{dt}(e^{-t}E_{0}(t) \leq e^{-t}E(t)$$
 积分得 
$$E_{0}(t) \leq e^{t}E_{0}(0) + e^{t}\int\limits_{0}^{t}e^{-\tau}E(\tau)d\tau$$
 
$$\mathbb{Z}E(\tau) \leq E(0), \text{所以} \qquad E_{0}(t) \leq e^{t}E_{0}(0) + e^{t}E_{0}(0)\int\limits_{0}^{t}e^{-\tau}d\tau$$
 即 
$$E_{0}(t) \leq e^{t}E_{0}(t) + (e^{t}-1)E(0)$$

记 $\tilde{\varphi} = \varphi_1 - \varphi_2, \tilde{\psi} = \psi_1 - \psi_2$ ,则 $\tilde{u} = u_1 - u_2$ 满足

31

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx} - cu_{t} \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=t} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \widetilde{\varphi}, u_{t}|_{t=0} = \widetilde{\psi} \end{cases}$$

则相对应地有

$$E_0(0) = \int_0^l \widetilde{\varphi}^2 dx$$

$$E(0) = \int (\widetilde{\psi}^2 + a^2 \widetilde{\varphi}_{x^2}) dx$$

故若 
$$\|\widetilde{\varphi}\|_{L^2} = \left(\int_0^l \widetilde{\varphi}^2 dx\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < \eta \quad \|\widetilde{\varphi}_x\|_{L^2} = \left(\int_0^l \widetilde{\varphi}_{x^2} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < \eta$$

$$\left\|\widetilde{\psi}\right\|_{L^{2}} = \left(\int_{0}^{l} \widetilde{\psi}^{2} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < \eta$$

则 
$$E_0(0) < \eta^2, E(0) < (1+a^2)\eta^2$$

于是 
$$\|u\|^2 L^2 = E_0(t) > [e^t + (e^t - 1)(1 + a^2)]\eta^2 < \varepsilon^2$$
 (对任何 t)

即 
$$\|u\|_{I^2} < \varepsilon$$

或 
$$\left(\int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{l} u^{2} dx dt\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < \eta \left(\int_{0}^{T} \left[e^{t} + \left(e^{t} - 1\right)\left(1 + a^{2}\right)\right] dt\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < \varepsilon^{t}$$

4°解关于自由的稳定性

设
$$u_1(x,t)$$
满足 
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} - c u_t + f_1 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi, u_t|_{t=0} = \psi \end{cases}$$

$$u_{2}(x,t) \overrightarrow{\mathsf{m}} \mathcal{L} \begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx} - cu_{t} + f_{2} \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u_{t=0} = \varphi, u_{t}|_{t=0} = \psi \end{cases}$$

则 
$$u = u_1 - u_2$$
 满足 
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} - c u_t + (f_1 - f_2) \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=t} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

今建立有外力作用时的量不等式 $(ilf = f_1 - f_2)$ 

$$E(t) = \int_{0}^{t} (u_{t}^{2} + a^{2}u_{x}^{2}) dx$$

$$\frac{dE(t)}{dt} = 2\int_{0}^{t} (u_{t}u_{tt} + a^{2}u_{x}u_{xt}) dx$$

$$= 2\int_{0}^{t} u_{t} (u_{tt} - a^{2}u_{xx}) dx$$

$$= 2\int_{0}^{t} (-cu_{t}^{2} + u_{t}f) dx \quad (\because u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx} - cu_{t} + f)$$

$$\leq 2\int_{0}^{t} u_{t} f dx \leq \int_{0}^{t} u_{t}^{2} dx + \int_{0}^{t} f^{2} dx \leq E(t) + F(t)$$
其中  $F(t) = \int_{0}^{t} f^{2} dx$ ,故
$$E(t) \leq E(0)e^{t} + e^{t} \int_{0}^{t} e^{-t} F(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\nabla F(0) = 0 \quad (\Box t \forall \exists d \Box) \quad \Box t \Box$$

又E(0)=0 (由始值), 所以

$$E(t) \le e^t \int_0^t e^{-\tau} F(\tau) d\tau = e^t \int_0^t e^{-\tau} d\tau \int_0^t f^2 dx$$
$$\le e^t \int_0^T f^2 dx dt = K^2 e^t$$

由3°中证明,知

$$E_0(t) \le e^t E_0(0) + e^t \int_0^t e^{-\tau} E(\tau) d\tau$$

而  $E_0(0) = 0$ (由始值) 故

$$E_0(t) = e^t \int_0^t e^{-\tau} E(\tau) d\tau \le e^t \int_0^t K^2 d\tau = t e^t K^2$$

$$\int_0^T E_0(t) dt = \int_0^T K^2 t e^t dt = K^2 [(T - 1)e^T + 1]$$

因此, 当 
$$K = \sqrt{\int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{l} f^2 dx dt} < \eta$$
,则
$$\sqrt{\int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{l} u_0^2 dx dt} < \eta \sqrt{(T-1)e^T + 1} < \varepsilon$$

亦即当 $\sqrt{\int\limits_0^T\int_0^l(f_1-f_2)^2dxdt}<\eta$ ,则 $\sqrt{\int\limits_0^T\int_0^l(u_1-u_2)^2dt}$  $<\varepsilon$ 。即解关于自由项是稳定的。

2. 证明如果函数 f(x,t) 在 G:  $0 \le x \le l$ ,  $0 \le t \le T$  作微小改变时, 方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( k(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) - qu + f(x, t)$$

(k(x) > 0, q > 0 和 f(x.t) 都是一些充分光滑的函数)满足固定端点边界条件的混合问题的解在 G 内的改变也是很微小的。

证: 只须证明,当 f 很小时,则问题  $\begin{cases} u_{tt} = (k(x)u_x)_x - qu + f \\ u\mid_{x=0} = 0, u\mid_{x=t} = 0 \end{cases}$  的解 u 也很小(按绝对  $u\mid_{t=0} = 0, u_t\mid_{t=0} = 0$ 

值)。

考虑能量
$$E(t) = \int_{0}^{l} (u_{t}^{2} + k(x)u_{x}^{2} + qu^{2})dx$$

$$\frac{dE(t)}{dt} = \int_{0}^{l} (2u_{t}u_{tt} + 2k(x)u_{x}u_{xt} + 2quu_{t})dx$$

$$= 2\int_{0}^{l} u_{t}u_{tt}dx + \left\{2k(x)u_{x}u_{t} \Big|_{0}^{l} - 2\int_{0}^{l} u_{t}(k(x)u_{x})_{x}dx\right\} + \int_{0}^{l} quu_{t}dx$$

由边界条件

$$u|_{x=0}=0$$
,  $u_t|_{x=l}=0$ ,  $to u_t|_{x=0}=0$ ,  $u_t|_{x=l}=0$ .

所 以

$$\frac{dE(t)}{dt} = 2\int_{0}^{l} u_{t} (u_{tt} - (k(x)u_{x})_{x} + qu) dx = 2\int_{0}^{l} u_{t} \cdot f(x,t) dx \le \int_{0}^{l} u_{t}^{2} dx + \int_{0}^{l} f^{2} dx$$

又由于k(x) > 0,q > 0,故 $\int_{0}^{t} u_{t}^{2} dx \le E(t)$ ,即

$$\frac{dE(t)}{dt} \le E(t) + \int_{0}^{l} f^{2} dx$$

或 
$$\frac{d}{dt}(E(t)e^{-1}) \le e^{-t} \int_{0}^{l} f^{2} dx$$

记 
$$F(t) = \int_{0}^{t} f^{2} dx$$

得 
$$E(t) \le E(0)e^t + \int_0^l e^{t-\tau} F(\tau) d\tau$$

由初始条件  $u|_{t=0}=0$ ,  $u_t|_{t=0}=0$ ,

又因 
$$u|_{t=0}=0$$
,得 $u_x|_{t=0}=0$ ,故 $E(0)=0$ ,即 $E(t) \leq \int_{0}^{t} e^{t-\tau} F(\tau) d\tau$ 

若
$$f$$
很小,即 $\left|f\right|<\eta$ ,则 $f^2<\eta^2$ ,故  $F(t)\leq \int\limits_0^l \eta^2 d\tau=\eta^2 l$ 

$$E(t) \le \eta^2 l \int_{0}^{l} e^{t-\tau} d\tau = \eta^2 l(e^t - 1) < \eta^2 l(e^T - 1) = \varepsilon^2$$

即在[0.T] 中任一时刻t,当 $\left|f\right|$ 很小时, $E(t)<arepsilon^2$ ,又E(t)中积分号下每一项皆为非负的,故

估计|u(x,t)|。

因为 
$$|u(x,t)-u(0,t)| = \left| \int_{0}^{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx \right| \leq \int_{0}^{x} \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right| dx \leq \int_{0}^{l} \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right| dx, \text{ 应用布尼亚科夫斯基不等式,}$$

可以得到 
$$\int_{0}^{l} \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right| dx = \int_{0}^{l} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k(x)}} \sqrt{k(x)} \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right| dx \le \left\{ \int_{0}^{l} k(x)^{-1} dx \int_{0}^{l} k(x) u_{x}^{2} dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} < K\varepsilon$$

其中 
$$K^2 = \int_0^l k(x)^{-1} dx$$
 (因  $k(x) > 0$  且充分光滑)

$$|u(x,t)-u(0,t)| \leq K \cdot \varepsilon$$

又由边界条件 u(0.t) = 0, 得  $|u(x,t)| \le K \cdot \varepsilon$ 

即当 0 < x < l , 0 < t < T , f |u(x,t)| 很小,得证。

#### 3. 证明波动方程

$$u_{tt} = a^2(u_{xx} + u_{yy}) + f(x, y, t)$$

的自由项f中在 $L^2(K)$ 意义下作微小改变时,对应的柯西问题的解u在 $L^2(K)$ 意义之下改变也是微小的。

证: 研究过
$$(x_0, y_0, \frac{R}{a})$$
的特征锥 $K$ 
$$(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 \le (R-at)^2$$

令t = t截K,得截面 $\Omega_t$ ,在 $\Omega_t$ 上研究能量:

$$E(\Omega_t) = \iint_{\Omega_t} [u_t^2 + a^2(u_x^2 + u_y^2)] dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{R-at} \int_{0}^{2\pi r} [u_{t}^{2} + a^{2}(u_{x}^{2} + u_{y}^{2})] ds dr \qquad (r = \sqrt{(x - x_{0})^{2} + (y - y_{0})^{2}})$$

$$\frac{dE(\Omega_{t})}{dt} = 2 \int_{0}^{R-at} \int_{0}^{2\pi r} [u_{t}u_{tt} + a^{2}(u_{x}u_{xt} + u_{y}u_{yt})] ds dt - a \int_{\Gamma_{t}} [u_{t}^{2} + a^{2}(u_{x}^{2} + u_{y}^{2})] ds$$

其中 $\Gamma$ , 为 $\Omega$ , 的边界曲线。再利用奥氏公式,得

$$\frac{dE(\Omega_t)}{dt} = 2 \int_0^{R-at} \int_0^{2\pi t} u_t [u_{tt} - a^2(u_{xx} + u_{yy})] ds dt$$

$$+ 2 \int_{\Gamma_t} \left\{ a^2 [u_x u_t \cos(n, x) + u_y u_t \cos(n, y)] - \frac{a}{2} [u_t^2 + a^2(u_x^2 + u_y^2)] \right\} ds$$

$$=2\int_{0}^{R-at}\int_{0}^{2\pi r}u_{t}f(x,y,t)dsdr-a\int_{\Omega_{t}}[(au_{x}-u_{t}\cos(n,x))^{2}+(au_{y}-u_{t}\cos(n,y))^{2}]ds$$

因为第二项是非正的, 故

所以

$$\frac{dE(t)}{dt} \le 2 \int_{0}^{R-at} \int_{0}^{2\pi r} u_{t} f ds dr \le \int_{0}^{R-at} \int_{0}^{2\pi r} u_{t}^{2} ds dr + \int_{0}^{R-at} \int_{0}^{2\pi r} f^{2} ds dr$$

$$\frac{dE(t)}{d\Omega_{t}} \le E(\Omega_{t}) + \iint_{\Omega} f^{2} dx dy$$

令 
$$F(t) = \iint_{\Omega_{t}} f^{2} dx dy$$
上式可写成 
$$\frac{d}{dt} (e^{-t} E(\Omega_{t})) \leq e^{-t} F(t)$$
即 
$$E(\Omega_{t}) \leq E(\Omega_{0}) e^{t} + \int_{0}^{t} e^{t-\tau} F(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\leq E(\Omega_{0}) e^{t} + e^{t} \int_{0}^{t} \iint_{\Omega_{t}} f^{2} dx dy d\tau$$

$$\leq E(\Omega_{0}) e^{t} + e^{t} \int_{0}^{t} \iint_{\Omega_{t}} f^{2} dx dy dt$$
即 
$$E(\Omega_{t}) \leq E(\Omega_{0}) e^{t} + e^{t} \iint_{K} f^{2} dx dy dt$$

$$E(\Omega_{t}) \leq E(\Omega_{0}) e^{t} + e^{t} \iint_{K} f^{2} dx dy dt$$

$$E(\Omega_{t}) = \iint_{\Omega_{t}} u^{2}(x, y, t) dx dy$$

$$\frac{dE_{0}(\Omega_{t})}{dt} = 2 \iint_{\Omega_{t}} uu_{1} dx dy - a \int_{\Gamma_{t}} u^{2} dx$$

$$\leq 2 \iint_{\Omega_{t}} uu_{1} dx dy \leq \iint_{\Omega_{t}} u^{2} dx dy + \iint_{\Omega_{t}} u^{2} dx dy$$

$$\leq E_{0}(\Omega_{t}) + E(\Omega_{t})$$

$$E_{0}(\Omega_{t}) \leq E_{0}(\Omega_{0}) e^{t} + \int_{0}^{t} e^{t-\tau} E(\Omega_{0}) d\tau$$

$$\leq E_{0}(\Omega_{0}) e^{t} + \int_{0}^{t} e^{t} E(\Omega_{0}) d\tau + \int_{0}^{t} e^{t} \int_{0}^{t} dx dy dt$$

$$= E_{0}(\Omega_{0}) e^{t} + t e^{t} E(\Omega_{0}) + t e^{t} \iint_{\mathcal{L}} f^{2} dx dy dt$$

为证明柯西问题的解的关于自由项的稳定性,只须证明柯西问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2} \left( u_{xx} + u_{yy} \right) + f(x, y, t) \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, \quad u_{t}|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

当
$$\|f\|_{L^2(K)} = \left( \iint_K f^2 dx dy dt \right)^{1/2}$$
 "很小"时,则解 $u$  的模 $\|u\|_{L^2(K)}$ 也"很小"

此时, 由始值 $u_t|_{t=0}=0$ , 而由于 $u|_{t=0}=0$ 得

所以

$$u_x|_{t=0} = 0,$$
  $u_y|_{t=0} = 0$  
$$E(\Omega_0) = 0,$$
  $E_0(\Omega_0) = 0,$   $\mathbb{R}$  
$$E_0(\Omega_t) \le te^t \iiint_K f^2 dx dy dt = te^t ||f||_{L^2(K)}^2$$
 
$$\frac{R}{2} \qquad \qquad \underline{R}$$

$$\|u\|_{L^{2}(K)}^{2} = \int_{0}^{\frac{K}{a}} E_{0}(\Omega_{t}) dt \le \|f\|_{L^{2}(K)}^{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{K}{a}} t e^{t} dt$$

$$= \|f\|_{L^{2}(K)}^{2} \left( \frac{R}{a} e^{\frac{R}{a}} - e^{\frac{R}{a}} \right) = M^{2} \|f\|_{L^{2}(K)}^{2}$$

故任给 $\varepsilon > 0$ ,当 $\|f\|_{L^2(K)}^2 < \frac{\varepsilon}{M}$ ,则 $\|u\|_{L^2(K)} < \varepsilon$ 得证

4. 固定端点有界弦的自由振动可以分解成各种不同固有频率的驻波(谐 波)的迭加。 试计算各个驻波的动能和位能,并证明弦振动的总能量等于各个驻波能量的迭加。这个物理 性质对应的数学事实是什么?

解: 固定端点有界弦的自由振动, 其解为

$$u = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( A_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t + B_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

每一个 $u_n$ 是一个驻波,将 $u_n$ 的总能量记作 $E_n$ ,位能记作 $V_n$ ,动能记作 $K_n$ ,则

$$V_n = \int_0^l a^2 u_{nx}^2 dx = a^2 \int_0^l \left( A_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t + B_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t \right)^2 \left( \frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2 \cos^2 \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

$$= \left( \frac{an\pi}{l} \right)^2 \left( A_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t + B_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$K_n = \int_0^l u_{nt}^2 dx = \left( \frac{an\pi}{l} \right)^2 \int_0^l \left( -A_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t + B_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t \right)^2 \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

$$= \left( \frac{an\pi}{l} \right)^2 \left( -A_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t + B_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

总能量 
$$E_n = V_n + K_n = \frac{(an\pi)^2}{2l} \left( A_n^2 + B_n^2 \right)$$

由此知 $E_n$ 与t无关,即能量守恒, $E_n(t) = E_n(0)$ 。

现在计算弦振动的总能量,由于自由振动能量守恒,故总能量E(t)亦满足守恒定律,即

$$E(t) = \int_{0}^{l} \left( u_{t}^{2} + a^{2} u_{x}^{2} \right) dx = E(0)$$

$$E(t) = \int_{0}^{l} \left[ u_{t}^{2} + a^{2} u_{x}^{2} \right]_{t=0} dx$$

即

所以

又由分离变量法, $A_n$ 、 $B_n$ 由始值决定,且

$$u\Big|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin\frac{n\pi}{l} x, u_t\Big|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{an\pi}{l} B_n \sin\frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$\int_{0}^{l} u_t^2 \Big|_{t=0} dx = \int_{0}^{l} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{an\pi}{l} B_n \sin\frac{n\pi}{l} x\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{an\pi}{l} B_n \sin\frac{n\pi}{l} x\right) dx$$

利用  $\left\{\sin\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right\}$  在  $\left[0,l\right]$  上的正交性,得

$$\int_{0}^{l} u_{t}^{2} \Big|_{t=0} dx = \int_{0}^{l} \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{an\pi}{l} \right)^{2} B_{n}^{2} \sin^{2} \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(an\pi)^{2}}{2l} B_{n}^{2}$$

同理 
$$\int_{0}^{l} u_{x}^{2} \Big|_{t=0} dx = \int_{0}^{l} \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n\pi}{l} A_{n} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right) \cdot \left( \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{m\pi}{l} A_{m} \cos \frac{m\pi}{l} x \right) dx$$
$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n\pi)^{2}}{2l} A_{n}^{2}$$

所以

$$E(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(an\pi)^2}{2l} (A_n^2 + B_n^2) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E$$

即总能量等于各个驻波能量之和。

这个物理性质所对应的数学意义说明线性齐次方程在齐次边界知件下,不仅解 u 具有可

加性,而且 
$$\int_{0}^{l} u_{t}^{2} dx$$
 及  $\int_{0}^{l} u_{x}^{2} dx$  仍具有可加性。这是由于  $\left\{\sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x\right\}$  的正交性所决定的。

5.在 $\varphi \in c^2$ , $\psi \in c^2$ 的情况下,证明定理 5,即证明此时波动方程柯西问题存在着唯一

的广义解,并且它在证理4的意义下是稳定的。

证:我们知道当 $\varphi \in c^3$ , $\psi \in c^2$ ,则波动方程柯西问题的古典解唯一存在,且在 $L^2(K)$ 意义下关于初始条件使稳定的(定理 3、4)

今 $\varphi \in c^2, \psi \in c^1$ ,根据维尔斯特拉斯定理,存在 $\{\varphi_n\} \in c^3, \{\psi_n\} \in c^2$ ,当 $n \to \infty$ 时 $\varphi_n$ 及其一阶偏导数 $\varphi_{nx}, \varphi_{ny}$ 分别一致收敛于 $\varphi, \varphi_x$ 及 $\varphi_y, \psi_n$ 一致收敛于 $\psi$ 。

记: $\varphi_n, \psi_n$ 为初始条件的柯西问题的古典解为 $u_n$ ,则 $u_n$ 二阶连续可微,且在 $L^2(K)$  意义下 $u_n$ 关于 $\varphi_n, \psi_n$ 是稳定的。 $\{\varphi_n\}, \{\psi_n\}$ 为一致连续序列,自然在 $L^2(\Omega_0)$ ( $\Omega_0$ :特征锥K与t=0相交截出的圆)意义下为一基本列,即m,n>N时

$$\|\varphi_{m} - \varphi_{n}\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} < \eta , \qquad \|\varphi_{mx} - \varphi_{nx}\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} < \eta$$

$$\|\varphi_{my} - \varphi_{ny}\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} < \eta , \qquad \|\psi_{m} - \psi_{n}\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} < \eta$$

根据 $\{u_n\}$ 的稳定性,得

$$\left\|u_m - u_n\right\|_{L^2(K)} = \left(\iint\limits_K \left(u_m - u_n\right)^2 dx dy dt\right)^{\frac{\eta}{2}} < \varepsilon$$

即  $\{u_n\}$ 在  $L^2(K)$  意义下为一基本列,根据黎斯—弗歇尔定理,存在唯一的函数 u ,使当  $n \to \infty$ 时

$$||u-u_n||_{L^2(K)}\to 0$$

u 即为对应于初始条件 $\varphi,\psi$  的柯西问题的广义解。

现在证明广义解的唯一性。

若 另 有  $\{\varphi_n\} \in \mathcal{C}^3, \{\psi_n\} \in \mathcal{C}^2$  , 当  $n \to \infty$  时  $\varphi_n \to \varphi, \varphi_{nx} \to \varphi_x, \varphi_{ny} \to \varphi_y$  且  $\psi_n \to \psi$  是一致的,其所对应的古典解 $\overline{u_n} \to u$ (按  $L^2(K)$ ),现在 $\overline{u} = u$ ,用反证法,

=  $\pm u$  , 研究序列

$$\varphi_1, \varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_2, \cdots \varphi_n, \varphi_n, \cdots$$
 (1)

$$\psi_1, \overline{\psi}_1, \psi_2, \overline{\psi}_2, \cdots \psi_n, \overline{\psi}_n, \cdots$$
 (2)

则序列(1)及其对x和y的偏导数仍分别一致收敛于 $\varphi, \varphi_x, \varphi_y$ ,序列(2)仍为一致收敛于 $\psi$ ,利用古典解关于初始条件的稳定性,序列(1)(2)所对应的古典解序列

$$u_1, \overline{u}_1, u_2, \overline{u}_2, \cdots, u_n, \overline{u}_n, \cdots$$

根据黎期弗歇尔定理,按 $L^2(L)$ 意义收敛于唯一的极限函数。与 $\overline{u} \neq u$ 矛盾。故以上所定义的广义解是唯一的。

若 $\varphi_1 \in c^2$ ,  $\psi_1 \in c^1$ , 所对应的广义解记作 $u_1 \setminus \varphi_2 \in c^2$ ,  $\psi_2 \in c^1$  所对应的广义解记作  $u_2$ , 即存在 { $\varphi_{1n}$ }  $\in$   $c^3$ , { $\psi_{1n}$ }  $\in$   $c^2$ , { $\varphi_{2n}$ }  $\in$   $c^3$ , { $\psi_{2n}$ }  $\in$   $c^2$  。分别一致收敛于  $\varphi_{1x}$ ,  $\varphi_{1y}$ ,  $\varphi_{2x}$ ,  $\varphi_{2y}$ 则 $\varphi_{1n}$ ,  $\psi_{1n}$ , 所对应的古典解 $u_1$ 按 $L^2(K)$  意义收敛于 $u_1\varphi_{2n}$ ,  $\psi_{2n}$  所对应的古典解 $u_{2n}$ 按 $L^2(K)$  意义收敛于 $u_2$ 

$$\|u_{1} - u_{2}\|_{L^{2}}^{2} = \iiint_{K} (u_{1} - u_{2})^{2} dx dy dt$$

$$= \iiint_{K} [(u_{1} - u_{1n}) + (u_{1n} - u_{2n}) + (u_{2n} - u_{2})]^{2} dx dy dt$$

$$= \iiint_{K} [(u_{1} - u_{1n})^{2} + (u_{1n} - u_{2n})^{2} + (u_{2n} - u_{2})^{2} + 2(u_{1} - u_{1n})(u_{1n} - u_{2n})$$

$$+ 2(u_{1} - u_{1n})(u_{2n} - u_{2}) + 2(u_{1n} - u_{2n})(u_{2n} - u_{2})] dx dy dt$$

$$\leq 3 \iiint_{K} [(u_{1} - u_{1n})^{2} + (u_{1n} - u_{2n})^{2} + (u_{2n} - u_{2})^{2}] dx dy dt$$

$$= 3[\|u_{1} - u_{1n}\|^{2} L^{2} + \|u_{1n} - u_{2n}\|^{2} L^{2} + \|u_{2n} - u_{2}\|^{2} L^{2}]$$
(3)

若

$$\left\| \varphi_{1} - \varphi_{2} \right\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} < \varepsilon, \left\| \varphi_{1x} - \varphi_{2x} \right\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} < \varepsilon, \left\| \varphi_{1y} - \varphi_{2y} \right\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} < \varepsilon, \left\| \psi_{1} - \psi_{2} \right\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} < \varepsilon.$$

$$\begin{split} \|\varphi_{1n} - \varphi_{2n}\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} &= \iint_{\Omega_{0}} (\varphi_{1n} - \varphi_{2n})^{2} dxdy \\ &= \iint_{\Omega_{0}} [(\varphi_{1n} - \varphi_{1}) + (\varphi_{1} - \varphi_{2}) + (\varphi_{2} - \varphi_{2n})]^{2} dxdy \\ &\leq 3 \iint_{\Omega_{0}} [(\varphi_{1n} - \varphi_{1})^{2} + (\varphi_{1} - \varphi_{2})^{2} + (\varphi_{2} - \varphi_{2n})^{2}] dxdy \\ &= 3 [\|\varphi_{1n} - \varphi_{1}\|^{2} L^{2}(\Omega_{0}) + \|\varphi_{1} - \varphi_{2}\|^{2} L^{2}(\Omega_{0}) + \|\varphi_{2} - \varphi_{2n}\|^{2} L^{2}(\Omega_{0})] \\ \boxtimes \varphi_{1n} \to \varphi_{1}, \quad \varphi_{2n} \to \varphi_{2}, \quad \& \exists n > N \not= \|\varphi_{1n} - \varphi_{1}\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} < \varepsilon, \quad \|\varphi_{2n} - \varphi_{2}\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} < \varepsilon \end{split}$$

所以
$$\|\varphi_{1n} - \varphi_{2n}\|^2 L^2(\Omega_0) < 9\varepsilon^2$$
即 $\|\varphi_{1n} - \varphi_{2n}\|_{L^2(\Omega_0)} < 3\varepsilon$ 同理有 
$$\|\varphi_{1nx} - \varphi_{2nx}\|_{L^2(\Omega_0)} < 3\varepsilon$$
, $\|\varphi_{1ny} - \varphi_{2ny}\|_{L^2(\Omega_0)} < 3\varepsilon$ ,

$$\left\|\psi_{1n}-\psi_{2n}\right\|_{L^2(\Omega_0)}<3\varepsilon$$

由古典解的稳定性,得 $\|u_{1n}-u_{2n}\|_{L^2(K)}<arepsilon'$ 。(当n>N)又由广义解的定义知,对arepsilon'>0,当n>N'有

$$\|u_1 - u_{1n}\|_{L^2(K)} < \varepsilon', \|u_2 - u_{2n}\|_{L^2(K)} < \varepsilon'$$

故当 $n > \max(N, N')$ 时,由(3)式有

$$\left\|u_1 - u_2\right\|_{L^2(K)} < 3\varepsilon'$$

即广义解对于初始条件是稳定的。

6. 对弦振动方程的柯西问题建立广义解的定义,并证明在 $\varphi(x)$ 为连续, $\psi(x)$ 为可积的情形,广义解仍然可以用达朗贝尔公式来给出,因而是连续函数。

解: 由达朗贝尔公式知, 当 $\varphi(x) \in c^2, \psi(x) \in c^1$ 时

则柯西问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} \\ u\big|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \quad u_t\big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

有古典解 $u \in c^2$ .且u 关于 $\varphi, \psi$  是稳定的。

现在按以下方法来定义广义解。

给出一对初始函数  $e=(\varphi,\psi), \varphi\in c^2, \psi\in c^1$ 可以唯的确定一个u。函数对  $e=(\varphi,\psi)$ 的全体构成一个空间  $\Phi$ ,它的元素的模按以下方式来定义,记 (x,t) 的依赖区域为  $X: x-at \leq x' \leq c+at$ ,记 K 为区域:  $x-at \leq x' \leq c+at, 0 \leq t' \leq t$ ,则u 在 K 上的值仅 依赖于 X 上函数对  $(\varphi,\psi)$  的值。今定义

$$||e||_{\Phi} = \max(||\varphi||_{L^{2}(X)}, ||\psi||_{L^{2}(X)})$$

则 $\Phi$ 构成一个线性赋范空间,其中任意两个元素

$$e_1 = (\varphi_1, \psi_1), \quad e_2 = (\varphi_2, \psi_2)$$

的距离为  $r(e_1, e_2) = \max(\|\varphi_1 - \varphi_2\|_{L^2(X)}, \|\psi_1 - \psi_2\|_{L^2(X)})$ 

 $\Phi$  中任一元素对应一个解u 是 K 中二阶连续可微函数,它的全体也构成一个函数空间,记为 $\psi$ ,其模定义为 $\|u\|_{L^2(K)}$ ,二元素 $u_1,u_2$ 的距离为 $\|u_1-u_2\|_{L^2(K)}$ 则 $(\varphi,\psi)$ 与u 的关系可以

看成 $\Phi$ 到 $\psi$ 的一个映象,且根据u关于( $\varphi,\psi$ )的稳定性知,映象是连续的。

现将  $\Phi$  完备化,考虑  $\Phi$  中任一基本列  $\{e\} = \{\varphi_n, \psi_n\}$  ,满足  $r(e_n, e_m) \to 0$  ,则  $\{\varphi_n\}, \{\psi_n\}$  在 X 中按  $L^2(X)$  模成为基本列,由黎斯一弗歇尔定理,存在着极限元素  $e = \{\varphi_n, \psi_n\}$  即  $\|\varphi_n - \varphi\|_{L^2(X)} \to 0$ , $\|\psi_n - \psi\|_{L^2(X)} \to 0$  将 e 添入  $\Phi$  且定义  $e = \{\varphi_n, \psi_n\}$  的 模为  $\|e\|_{\Phi} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \|e_n\|_{\Phi}$ 

则 Ф 为一完备空间

又 $\{e_n\}$ 为基本列,则所对应的 $\{u_n\}$ 也是一个 $L^2(K)$ 中的基本列(稳定性),再根据黎斯一弗歇尔定理,存在着唯一的极限元素 $u\in L^2(K)$ ,u就称为对应于初始条件 $e=\{\varphi_n,\psi_n\}$ 的弦振动方程柯西问题的广义解。

若  $\varphi(x)$  连续,则存在  $\varphi_n(x)\in c^2$  且  $\varphi_n(x)$  一致收敛于  $\varphi(x)$ ,又  $\psi(x)$  可积则必 L 可积,因此对任意的  $\varepsilon>0$  存在连续函数  $\psi_0(x)$ , 使得

$$\int_{X} |\psi(x) - \psi_0(x)| dx < \varepsilon$$

$$\left| \int_{Y} \psi(x) dx - \int_{Y} \psi_0(x) \right| \le \int_{Y} |\psi(x) - \psi_0(x)| dx < \varepsilon$$

再由维尔斯特拉斯定理知存在 $\psi_n(x)\in c^1$ ,当 $n\to\infty$ 时一致收敛于 $\psi_0(x)$ ,即任给 $\varepsilon'>0$ , 当 $n>N(\varepsilon')$ 时

$$\begin{split} |\psi_n(x) - \psi_0(x)| &< \varepsilon \\ \text{于是} \quad \int\limits_X |\psi_n(x) - \psi(x)| dx &\leq \int\limits_X |\psi_n(x) - \psi_0(x)| dx + \int\limits_X |\psi_0(x) - \psi(x)| dx \\ &< \varepsilon' \cdot M + \varepsilon = \varepsilon'' \end{split}$$

 $\stackrel{\scriptscriptstyle \perp}{=} n > N(\varepsilon')$ 

即当 $n > N(\varepsilon'')$ 时

$$\left| \int_X \psi_n(x) dx - \int_X \psi(x) dx \right| < \int_X |\psi_n(x) - \psi(x)| dx < \varepsilon$$
亦即  $\int_X \varphi_n(x) dx$  收敛于  $\int_X \varphi(x) dx$  。

对于 $\varphi_n(x) \in c^2$ ,  $\varphi_n(x) \in c^1$ , 由达朗贝尔公式得,

$$u_n(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} (\varphi_n(x+at) + \varphi_n(x-at)) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \varphi_n(\alpha) d\alpha$$

令
$$n \to \infty$$
, 由于 $\varphi_n \to \varphi$ ,  $\int_X \varphi_n(\partial) d\partial = \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \varphi_n(\alpha) d\alpha \to \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \varphi(\alpha) d\alpha$ , 则 $u_n(x,t)$ 是收敛

的, 记其极限函数为u(x,t), 得广义解:

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} (\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \varphi(\alpha) d\alpha$$

又 $\varphi(x)$ 连续。 $\varphi(x)$ 可积,则 $\int_{x-at}^{x+at} \varphi(\alpha)d\alpha$ 也连续,故u(x,t)为连续函数。即得所证。